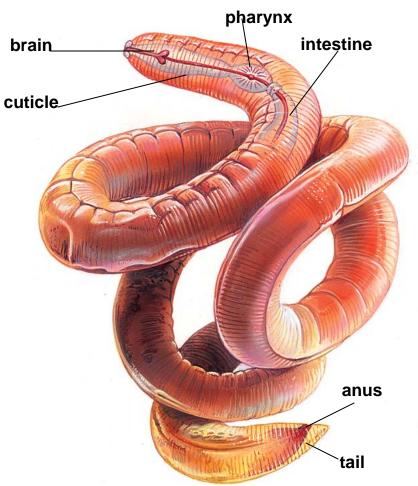
#### **KEY CONCEPT**

Roundworms have bilateral symmetry and shed their outer skeleton to grow.



- Roundworms shed their stiff outer skeleton as they grow.
  - Roundworms are protostomes with bilateral symmetry.



- Roundworms have a tough outer skeleton called a cuticle.
  - made of chitin
  - must be shed to grow
- Roundworms have a pseudocoelom, not completely lined by muscle.
- Roundworms reproduce sexually.



Many roundworms are parasites.

Nearly every plant and animal species are parasitized by

roundworms.

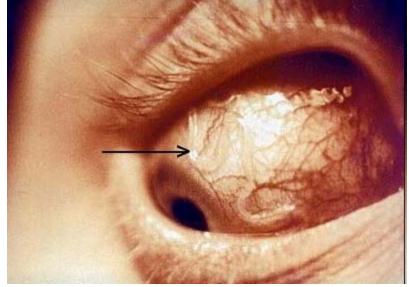
hookworms

pinworms

Guinea worms



Guinea worm



Loa loa



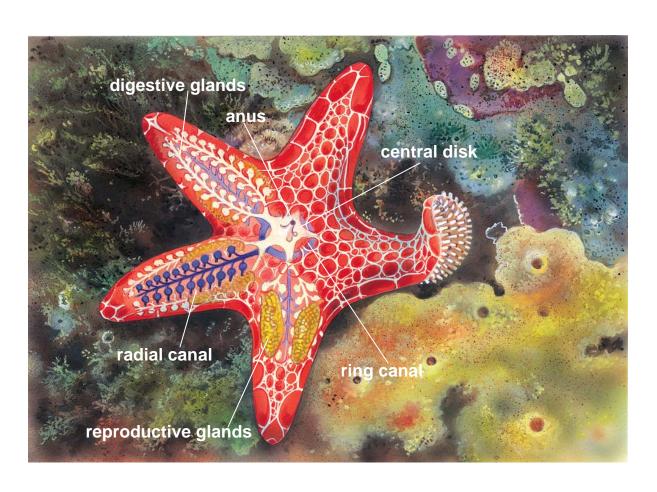
Pin worms

#### **KEY CONCEPT**

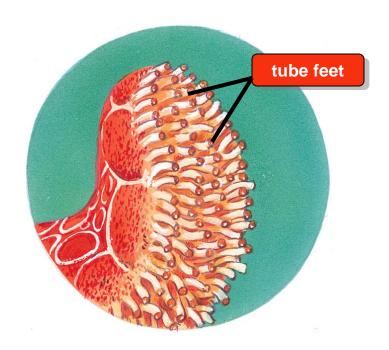
Echinoderms are on the same evolutionary branch as vertebrates.



- Echinoderms have radial symmetry.
  - Echinoderms have an internal skeleton made of interlocking ossicles.



- Echinoderms have a water vascular system.
  - a series of water-filled ring canals around central disk
  - canals store water used for circulation and movement
  - changes in water pressure extend and retract tube feet

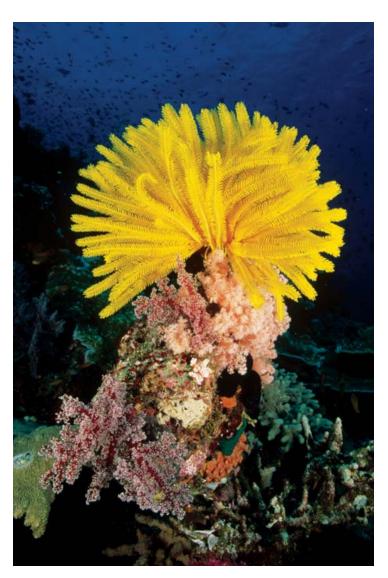


- Echinoderms have a complete digestive system.
- Some echinoderms can regenerate limbs or other body parts.



Most echinoderms reproduce sexually.

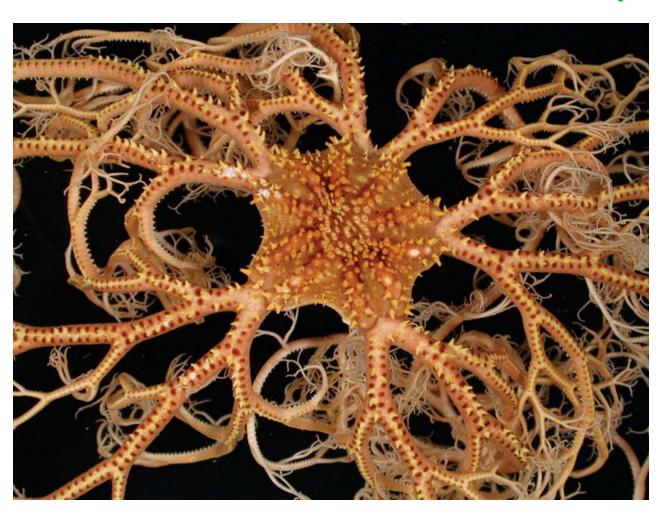
- There are five classes of Echinoderms.
  - Feather stars and sea lilies are in the class Crinoidea.



- There are five classes of Echinoderms.
  - Sea stars are in the class Asteroidea.



- There are five classes of Echinoderms.
  - Brittle stars and basket stars are in the class Ophiuroidea.



- There are five classes of Echinoderms.
  - Sea urchins, sea biscuits, and sand dollars are in the class Echinoidea.



- There are five classes of Echinoderms.
  - Sea cucumbers are the only members of the class Holothuroidea.

